

INFORMATION LETTER

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

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For Members
Only

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Association Publication Wins Award of Merit

The 40th Anniversary Souvenir booklet, prepared by the Association and distributed at the testimonial dinner for Frank E. Gorrell at the Atlantic City Convention, has been voted an Award of Merit in the annual competition staged by the National Advertising Agency Network. Presented among entries submitted by 27 advertising agencies from all parts of the country, covering approximately 20 different categories, the booklet was a prize winner in the Art, Illustration and Typography group. Judges were prominent personalities in the art, publishing, radio and advertising field.

The Association has received a framed certificate which names N. C. A. as sponsor and Henry J. Kaufman & Associates, as the

(Concluded on page 355)

The War Department has announced that it has extended until August 31 the exemption under which the Office of the Quartermaster General may buy canned foods on a negotiated purchase basis. The extension continues a previous exemption which would have expired on July 31.

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Under Inventory Control Order No. 1 issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on August 1, canners are permitted to have an inventory of sugar on hand amounting to 140 percent they used during September and October, 1946, or to 90 percent of the quantity they used during the months of September, October, and November, 1946 (see story on page 357).

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A summary of legislation of particular interest to canners, and an account of the action taken with respect to this legislation by the first session of the 80th Congress, appears on pages 350 to 354.

1947 Vegetable Pack Smaller

A reduction from 10 to 20 percent in the 1947 pack of canned vegetables as compared with last year's record large production has been forecast by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. BAE said, however, that some gains over 1946 will be shown in this year's pack of pimientos, and possibly in the packs of asparagus and green lima beans. The agency indicated that all other vegetable packs will be smaller than last year.

Carryover stocks of vegetables from the 1946 pack are expected to be generally from 2 to 3 times as large as the year earlier, but only about 50 percent larger than the 1937-41 average carryover, BAE stated. Stocks of certain items, such as sauerkraut, low grade peas, and tomato juice, are proportionately larger, while on the other hand, stocks of canned whole tomatoes, sweet corn, and high quality peas are relatively lower, BAE explained.

"In spite of large reductions in acreage of a few crops, the combined acreage of truck crops for commercial canning and freezing is expected to be only about 5 percent smaller than the record-large acreage planted in 1946. Total production, however, probably will be one-eighth to one-fifth smaller because yields per acre are expected to be lower than those of last year when the growing season was unusually long and favorable," the BAE report continued. "Largest reductions in production or acreage for processing crops so far indicated are for beets, cabbage for kraut (contracted acreage), green peas, (See 1947 Vegetable Pack Smaller, page 358)

FSA Refuses to Change Fill of Container for Canned Shrimp

Federal Security Administrator Watson B. Miller on August 6 promulgated an order denying the petition of shrimp canners for an amendment in the present fill of container for canned shrimp under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. After presenting the findings of fact summarized from the hearings held recently with regard to the proposed amendment, the Federal Security Administrator (See Canned Shrimp Fill of Container, page 356)

Effect of Spraying and Dusting in Controlling Tomato Blight

During the past two weeks the Director of the Association's Raw Products Bureau has had opportunity to see the effectiveness of different methods of spraying and dusting in tomato fields in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania in areas where blight has been developing and spreading. The disease was observed in

fields which had been sprayed or dusted, as well as in fields which had not been treated, and the question naturally arises as to the worth of sprays or dusts in controlling this disease.

There was no question as to the effectiveness of sprays when they were applied with properly selected equipment and in such a way as to give complete coverage of the leaves on both the upper and lower surfaces. A study of the coverage by the fungicide in sprayed and dusted fields showed conclusively that some of the growers had simply been "going through the motions" of spraying or dusting.

Plant pathologists caution that sprays or dusts also must be applied

during the critical period when blight is active. Blight was found in rather serious proportions in some sprayed and dusted fields within the last two weeks because of lack of proper timing of the application. It is necessary to apply fungicides during the critical period even though 5 or 6 applications had previously been made. Where plants were set too close together and had broken down thus filling the rows, some growers felt it was impracticable to get through the field without serious damage to the vines, and spraying or dusting was discontinued. In such cases failure to control blight cannot be attributed to lack of effectiveness of the fungicides.

It is necessary to have the foliage and fruit covered with fungicides when the disease is actively spreading.

In those areas where tomato rows have been planted 6 feet apart, it is still possible to get through with high-powered ground spraying equipment, with 4 nozzles per row, and to effectively stop blight by spraying at this time. Since it is evident that thorough application has arrested blight, even though it may be present on the lower foliage, one or two additional applications of fungicides during the critical period will save the crop which is already set, if the fruit is not infected. In many cases this may amount to 4 or 5 tons of tomatoes per acre.

Legislative Summary – 1st Session – 80th Congress

Marketing Orders

The Hope bill (H. R. 452) received final Congressional approval upon Senate passage of the measure on July 26 (P. Law 305).

The bill did not affect canning crops in the form in which it passed. As introduced in the House, however, the measure would have removed the canning crop exemption from the order sections of the Marketing Agreements Act. The removal of the exemption would have given the Secretary of Agriculture authority to impose production and marketing control schemes upon canners of fruits and vegetables. The bill, for this reason, was opposed by the industry at public hearings before the House Committee on Agriculture on February 26 and 27. The House Committee in reporting the bill on June 13 removed the provisions that the industry opposed.

When acted upon by the House on July 21, that body added to the canning exemption the freezing of fruits and vegetables. This action was approved by the Senate Agriculture Committee and by the Senate.

Since the extension of authority for production controls to fruits and vegetables for processing has been submitted as part of the Farm Bureau Federation's "long range" agricultural program, the subject undoubtedly will come before Congress again in the next session and in succeeding Congresses.

Farm Labor

Temporary program: Congress enacted legislation in April (H. R. 2102

—P. Law. 40) extending the foreign and domestic agricultural labor supply program until the end of the current calendar year. This action constituted a six months' continuation. A proposal to extend the domestic labor recruitment part of the temporary program until June 30, 1948, was defeated when submitted in the Senate at the request of Farm Bureau Federation as a legislative rider on a supplemental appropriation bill two days before adjournment of Congress.

Permanent program: The House and Senate Agriculture Committees failed to act on companion bills (S. 1334-H. R. 3367) to establish a permanent farm labor supply authority in the Department of Agriculture. The bills were developed by the National Farm Labor Conference and represented the views of the major farm organizations. Hearings were held before both Committees, but controversy between the Farm Bureau and other farm organizations as to whether the Extension Service or the Secretary of Agriculture should administer the authority resulted in no final action being taken. The House Committee on Agriculture has agreed to take up the matter again early in the next session.

The importation of foreign agricultural workers upon certification of need by the Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized under the terms of a bill (H. R. 4348) introduced by Representative Anderson of California on July 24. This bill contains the foreign worker provisions of the companion bills mentioned above.

The failure to obtain Congressional action on a permanent program means that with the end of this calendar year there will be no government sponsored or nationally organized foreign worker program, and that the recruitment and placement of domestic farm workers will revert to the United States Employment Service and the State employment offices.

Labor camps: Congress passed legislation (H. R. 4254) to permit the Department of Agriculture to dispose of agricultural labor camps and facilities at nominal sums to public and semi-public agencies and to grower organizations.

Labor

Two major pieces of labor legislation were enacted during the first session of the 80th Congress and a third came up for consideration before the House Committee on Education and Labor. The legislation enacted included the Portal-to-Portal Pay Act (P. Law 49) and the Labor Management Relations Act (P. Law 101—Taft-Hartley measure). The third subject considered was an increase in the minimum wage rate under the Fair Labor Standards Act, but no action was taken on this proposal other than public hearings.

An analysis of the Portal-to-Portal Pay Act which was signed by the President on May 14 was presented in the INFORMATION LETTER of June 7, page 282. The provisions of the (Taft-Hartley) Labor Management Relations Act of interest to canners were analyzed in the INFORMATION LETTER for July 12, page 324. The

Taft-Hartley measure became law on June 23 following the action of the Senate in overriding the President's veto of June 20. The House voted to override the veto by a vote of 331 to 83 and the Senate voted 68 to 25.

Sugar

Rationing and price controls: Under the extension of wartime controls over the distribution of sugar voted by Congress on March 31, price and ration controls would end on October 31, 1947, but inventory controls would continue until March 31, 1948 (P. Law 30). The Secretary of Agriculture was given power to lift price and rationing controls at any time he judged the supply would warrant such action.

Effective June 12, consumer rationing was lifted, and on July 28 all remaining rationing controls were removed by the Secretary of Agriculture. At the same time, price controls were maintained and inventory controls were announced. The removal of all rationing controls was announced as necessary in view of Congress reducing on July 26, the appropriations for administration of the controls, from \$710,000 requested as a supplemental appropriation to \$210,000 (P. Law 271).

Sugar quotas and payments: A five-year extension of the Sugar Act under which domestic and foreign quotas are fixed, payments are made to domestic producers, and excise taxes are collected on sugar manufactured in the United States was passed by Congress on July 25 when the Senate approved a bill (H. R. 4075) passed by the House on July 11.

Government Procurement

At the request of the armed services, legislation to establish a uniform system of procuring services and supplies was introduced in Congress. The legislation (H. R. 1366-S, 222) passed the House on March 20. Brief hearings were held by the Senate Armed Services Committee on June 24 and July 1, and H. R. 1366 was reported to the Senate on July 16. The bill would make the public bid and acceptance method the basic means of procuring supplies and services by the armed services, but exceptions in certain cases would allow the use of the negotiated purchase method.

Believing that the public interest would best be served by a continuation of the negotiated purchase method used by the Army during the war in obtaining canned foods, the Association through counsel appeared before the Senate Committee, gave the his-

tory of the development of the negotiated buying program, and urged that canned foods be excepted from the public bid method. However, the industry's recommendation was not accepted by the Senate Committee.

In the closing days of the past session consideration of the bill was objected to when it came up under the unanimous consent call of the calendar. Chairman Aiken of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments asked that the bill be passed over so that consideration might be given an amendment to extend the provisions of the bill to all government procurement agencies.

Earlier, pursuant to action taken by the N.C.A. Board of Directors at the May meeting, a Special Association Committee had called upon the Under Secretary of War Kenneth C. Royall (now Secretary of War) for the purpose of ascertaining his views and obtaining his interest in continuing the negotiated buying method. The Under Secretary stated that the War Department considered the public bid method the only acceptable method of obtaining supplies during peacetime.

Surpluses and Foreign Relief

Recommendations for the government purchase of surplus foods to augment and in part replace the proposed shipment of wheat and other cereal foods to famine-stricken areas of the world were made in hearings before the Andresen Food Shortages Subcommittee of the House Committee on Agriculture, were included in an interim report by that group, and in a legislative directive to the Administration. The subcommittee recommended that products known to be in surplus should be procured in the interest of domestic economy.

The hearings before the Andresen subcommittee were held on July 10 and the interim report issued by the subcommittee was dated July 26. At the hearings, canner representatives of the Tri-State area testified to the existence of surpluses of certain canned foods. In the Andresen report it was suggested that there be some curtailment of the almost exclusive exportation of grains and that substantial quantities of other foods in more plentiful supply, "including surplus canned fruits and vegetables" be utilized.

In appropriating over \$1,300,000,000 for foreign relief in the Supplemental Appropriation Bill on July 26, 1947 (P. Law 271), it was stated that it was the sense of Congress that foreign relief, in the interest of domestic economy, should include the procure-

ment of products known to be in surplus.

War Powers

Congress three times considered and passed measures extending provisions of the Second War Powers Act under which tin and tin products are controlled, import and export controls on certain items are exercised, and transportation is regulated by the Office of Defense Transportation. The first extension of these controls (P. Law 29) expired on June 30, the second extension (P. Law 145) continued the controls for 15 days, and the third extension (P. Law 188) provides that the controls may be continued until February 29, 1948.

Tin Smelting

Operation of the Texas City, Tex., tin smelter which turns out over 43,000 long tons of metallic tin a year from Bolivia and other ores and concentrates will be continued until June 30, 1949, through the passage on June 26 of S. J. Res. 125 (P. Law 125). The measure also extends authority for the Office of Metal Reserves to buy, sell, and transport tin and tin ores and to finance research in tin smelting and processing.

Food and Drug

Seizures: The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce held hearings on June 12 on a proposal introduced at the request of the Food and Drug Administration to allow the seizure of commodities that have come to rest following interstate shipment. Following the hearing, the proposal was redrafted as H. R. 4071 and reported favorably to the House on July 8. In the form in which the measure was approved by the House Committee it would authorize the seizure of an article "while held for sale (whether or not the first sale) after shipment in interstate commerce." In addition the bill would make illegal the alteration, mutilation, destruction, obliteration, or removal of the labeling of an article if it results in adulteration.

Landis Bill: No action has been taken by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on H. R. 3763, a bill introduced by Representative Gerald Landis on behalf of Indiana cannery. The Landis bill would make the following amendments to the Food and Drug law: (1) It would strike out the provision which makes it an offense to refuse permission to inspect property; (2) all claimants of seized food products would be extended the right to secure a court order requiring the Govern-

ment to make available a true copy of the analysis and identifying marks in connection with a seizure; (3) it would amend the definition of adulterated food to prohibit the destruction of a product that is not unfit for food; (4) limit the power to condemn and destroy food to instances in which there is substantial variation of substitution of constituent elements; and (5) would remove the 90-day limit on court review of administrative orders.

Salt: The Association appeared before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on June 11 in connection with hearings on a proposal introduced by Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton to require that all salt sold in interstate commerce for table use be iodized. It was pointed out to the Committee that the use of iodized salt might produce undesirable effects in canned foods and that the shelf life might be drastically reduced. As a result of the hearings, Mrs. Bolton introduced a substitute bill (H. R. 4211) on July 15 which would require the addition of suitable iodides only in salt sold in interstate commerce in containers holding three pounds or less of salt that will pass through a number 20 standard sieve. No action has been taken on the new measure.

Commodity Credit Corporation

A bill to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation for one year (June 30, 1948) was signed by the President on June 30, 1947 (P. Law 130). The measure passed the Senate in April but was not acted upon in the House until June 27.

Long Range Agriculture Program

The House Committee on Agriculture spent considerable time during the past session on hearings undertaken for the purpose of developing a long range program for agriculture. Hearings will continue during adjournment with both the House and Senate Committees on Agriculture engaging in investigations of farm trends and long range policy. No legislation has been introduced, but the next session undoubtedly will be marked by the submission of bills based on the ideas advanced in the course of the hearings.

Ground Water

Under a provision placed in the annual Department of Interior Appropriation bill (H. R. 3123—P. Law 207), all cooperative or non-cooperative ground water activity of the Geological Survey would have been eliminated. The great value to the canning industry of much of this work

was called to the attention of the Senate Committee on Appropriations by the Association in a letter requesting that some modification be made in the House provision. The Senate eliminated the prohibition except for the drilling of wells for supplying water for domestic purposes and this limitation was accepted by the House in lieu of the overall prohibition.

Water Pollution Control

Kee-Kilgore Bill: The Association arranged for representatives of the industry to appear before the House Committee on Ways and Means on July 7 in support of the Kee-Kilgore bills (H. R. 1047-S. 244) to allow tax deductions for expenses incurred in the construction of plants for treatment of industrial wastes now being emptied into rivers or streams. The industry representatives recommended several technical amendments to the bills, the principal one being that the proposed legislation be broadened to include any body of water or soil absorption area in or about the United States or its territories. There has been no action taken on the subject by the Ways and Means Committee since the hearings were held.

Barkley-Taft Measure: The Barkley-Taft bill (S. 418) and similar measures introduced in the House were the subject of hearings held by the Senate and the House Public Works Committees in May and June. The Senate bill was favorably reported on July 8, passed by the Senate on July 16, and now is pending before the House Committee on Public Works along with similar proposals. No action has been taken on these bills other than the public hearings.

The Barkley-Taft bill would provide for the development of a program for preventing, abating, and controlling water pollution by the Surgeon General in cooperation with Federal and State agencies. Funds for providing technical services and loans would be authorized. Enforcement of pollution control recommendations might be initiated only after a reasonable time for compliance with remedial measures and only with the consent of the State water pollution agency. In rendering a judgment, the bill directs the courts to give due consideration to the practicability and to the physical and economic feasibility of obtaining abatement of any proven pollution.

Clayton Act

The Association filed with the Senate Judiciary Committee on June 6 a brief on S. 104, a bill to prohibit sales of physical assets between competing corporations. The Associa-

tion's brief cited the practice within the industry of supplementing packs through purchases from other canners and expressed the opinion that the measure was not designed to affect inventory sales. The brief was filed in connection with hearings that had been held by the Committee. A companion measure (H. R. 515) was subject to hearings by the House Judiciary Committee. At the close of the session neither Committee had filed reports on the bills.

Census

The Senate passed on May 6 the bill (S. 554-H. R. 1821) to establish machinery for the collection and publication of statistical data relating to manufacturers, mineral industries, distributive trades, transportation, and other businesses, beginning in 1948 and continuing each fifth year thereafter. Annual surveys also would be authorized by the bills. The House had taken no action on the measure as session ended, although the measure received a favorable committee report on June 20.

Alaskan Statehood

Under a proposal offered by Delegate E. L. Bartlett of Alaska (H. R. 206-H. R. 1808), the Territory of Alaska would be given the status of full Statehood.

Although hearings were held during April and a preponderant number of witnesses appeared in favor of making Alaska a State, the House Committee on Public Lands withheld reporting out the measure until hearings could be held this summer in Alaska.

Research Appropriation

Congress appropriated a total of \$9,000,000 to implement the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 (Hooper-Flannagan Act) and allotted the following amounts for the specified purposes:

For payments to States for research at State experiment stations, \$2,500,000; for research on utilization and associated problems in connection with the development and application of present, new, and extended uses of agricultural commodities and products thereof, \$3,000,000; for research work other than utilization, \$1,500,000; and for research and service work on the marketing of agricultural products, \$2,000,000.

The appropriations were made in the annual Department of Agriculture supply measure (H. R. 3601—P. Law 266). The Department of Agriculture had requested an appropriation of \$19,000,000.

Summary of Legislation Affecting Fisheries

Alaskan Salmon Trap Sites

No action was taken by the recently adjourned Congress on S. 1466, introduced by Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine and the House companion bill H.R. 3849, introduced by Thor Tolleson of Washington. This legislation was introduced for the purpose of authorizing the leasing and regulation of salmon trap sites and other related problems in the coastal waters of Alaska. (A full description of the measure appears in the INFORMATION LETTER for June 21, page 295.)

Ocean Transportation to Alaska

H. J. Res. 122, a bill to authorize the United States Maritime Commission to make provision for certain ocean transportation services to and from Alaska until July 1, 1948, became Public Law 12, when it was signed by the President on March 7.

The measure authorizes the Maritime Commission to operate ocean-going vessels to and from Alaska until next July 1.

Sockeye Salmon Fisheries Regulation

The Congress passed Public Law 255, providing for ". . . the protection, preservation, and extension of the Sockeye salmon fishery of the Fraser River System."

The measure was introduced by Representative Thor Tolleson of Washington, as H. R. 3736.

The measure is designed to implement the treaty made with Canada with regard to the International Sockeye Salmon Commission. Last year Canada granted the Commission regulatory powers, but the United States Congress did not. In the interim the State of Washington supplied the necessary regulatory authority. This bill authorizes United States' participation in regulation of the fishery.

Shipping Rates from Hyda, Alaska

Under a bill introduced by Representative John J. Allen of California (H. R. 1238), now Public Law No. 277, a study of rates from Hyda, Alaska to various United States ports will be made.

Hawaiian Commercial Fisheries Study

Favorable action was given the Farrington bill, H. R. 859 (Public Law 329), by both the House and Senate. The law authorizes the funds for the

Fish and Wildfish Service to make a study of the commercial fishing waters of Hawaii.

Representatives of the Hawaiian Territorial Government; Dr. W. M. Chapman, Curator of the Golden Gate Museum, San Francisco; and representatives of the Fish and Wildlife Service appeared in support of the measure at a hearing held on May 12 by the Salt-Water Fisheries Subcommittee of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

Under an amendment offered by the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, three surplus vessels may be transferred to the Fish and Wildlife Service for the purpose of making surveys of Hawaiian waters.

Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission

Under a bill (H. R. 3598, Public Law 232), introduced by Representative John J. Allen, Jr., California, a Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission, composed of representatives from the three States bordering the Pacific Ocean, including a representative of the State Government, of the general public, and of the commercial fishing industry, will be established.

Gulf Coast Marine Fisheries Commission

Just before the close of session, Representative James Domeneaux of Louisiana introduced H. R. 4365, which would authorize an interstate compact between any two or more of the States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, and authorizes the establishment of a Gulf Coast Marine Fisheries Commission.

The bill was held over until the next session.

Rehabilitating Oyster Beds

Proposed legislation seeking funds to rehabilitate oyster beds which have been destroyed in the States of Louisiana and Mississippi was offered by Representatives William M. Colmer and James Domeneaux of Mississippi and Louisiana, respectively.

H. R. 1763, introduced by Representative Domeneaux, stipulated a \$500,000 fund for restoring the oyster beds destroyed by the opening of the Bonnet Carre spillway. A companion measure, H. R. 572, offered by Representative Colmer, asked for funds of not more than \$3,000,000 to restore oyster beds in the Louisiana-Mississippi areas.

These measures were later withdrawn and superseded by H. R. 3504 and 3505, which proposed that the Federal Government expend funds not exceeding \$50,000 to investigate and

study the means and methods best adaptable to the restoration of oyster beds destroyed through the operation of the Bonnet Carre spillway.

The House passed these measures on July 7 but no action had been taken by the Senate as the first session of the 80th Congress ended.

Black Bass Regulation

A bill, S. 682, to regulate the interstate transportation of black bass, introduced by Senator Warren G. Magnuson of Washington, became Public Law 258 on July 30.

Federal Aid for Fish Restoration

The House refused to consider before the close of the session H. R. 1693, proposed legislation introduced by Representative John D. Dingell of Michigan, which would authorize the Federal Government to aid the States in fish restoration and management projects and earmarking the excise tax on sports fishing equipment to be set aside to match State funds on a Federal 75 percent, State 25 percent basis.

Hearings were held on the measure on May 1, before the Salt-Water Fisheries Subcommittee of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

Economic Fisheries Study

No action was taken by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee on H. J. Res. 101, authorizing \$20,000 for the Fish and Wildlife Service to institute a study of the effect of wartime conditions on the economic development of the domestic fisheries; the problems confronting the expansion of the domestic fisheries; the ratio of the development of domestic fisheries as compared to foreign fisheries; and the methods, practices, facilities and equipment which may be practicable for expanding the domestic fish, as the session closed.

The measure was introduced by Representative Cecil King of California.

Fish Hatcheries

Four measures (H. R. 210, 214, 215, and 216), introduced by the late Congressman Fred Bradley of Michigan, to provide for the establishment of fish hatcheries at or near Roger City, and Charlevoix, and at St. Ignace and Anna River, Michigan, were rejected by the House.

Federal Unemployment Tax Exemption

A bill (H. R. 2904), which would remove the provisions of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act now covering salmon and halibut fishermen and those working on vessels of more than ten tons, was introduced by Represen-

tative Charles L. Gifford of Massachusetts. The measure would accomplish this by striking out the following language of Section 1607 (c) (17) of the Internal Revenue Code: "except (a) service performed in connection with the catching or taking of salmon or halibut, for commercial purposes, and (b) service performed on or in connection with a vessel of more than ten net tons (determined in the manner provided for determining the register

tonnage of merchant vessels under the laws of the United States)."

The House Ways and Means Committee requested a report on this bill from the Federal Security Agency in May. An adverse report was given the Committee by the Agency on July 16 and for this reason the subcommittee handling the proposed legislation decided not to report out the bill at the past session of Congress.

(90.4 percent) were smaller than No. 10 and 4.3 million cases (9.6 percent) were No. 10 and larger.

Stocks of peaches on July 1 accounted for a large portion of the institution sizes—1.4 million cases or 37 percent of the total for the 14 commodities. Approximately one-half (48 percent) of the wholesale stock of peaches on July 1 was institution sizes. On June 1 only 41 percent were No. 10 or larger.

Data presented in the following tables on wholesale stocks are based upon reports submitted to the Bureau of the Census by warehouses of retail food chains and by a sample of food wholesalers. Available pertinent statistics compiled by the National Canners Association are incorporated therein to provide information on total wholesale-packer stocks, and on shipments from wholesale-packer levels:

Statistics

Wholesale and Packer Stocks and Shipments Recorded

Shipments of four canned foods—green and wax beans, corn, tomatoes, and tomato juice—by packers, wholesalers, and warehouses of retail food chains to retailers and to other consumer outlets totaled 4.9 million cases (actual cases, all sizes combined) during June, compared with 6.5 million cases shipped in May of this year, and with 2.1 million cases moved in June 1946, the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce reported this week.

Wholesale distributor stocks of 14 items (Table 2) totaled 38.3 million cases on July 1, 1947, a decrease of 14 percent from the 44.4 million cases on hand June 1, and 25 percent from the 51.1 million on May 1. Stocks of the 14 items totaled only 22.8 million cases on July 1 last year and the July 1, 1943-45 average was 26.3 million. Total packer and wholesale stocks of four of the 14 commodities (Table 1) amounted to 24.8 million cases on July 1 compared with 29.7 million on June 1 of this year and 8.9 million on July 1 of last year, the Bureau said.

According to census officials data on wholesale stocks of corn and citrus juices have been revised on the basis of findings from an analysis of the historical series. The revised figures have been incorporated in Tables 1 and 2.

A segregation between consumer sizes (smaller than No. 10) and institution sizes (No. 10 and larger) of wholesale stocks of 14 canned food items is presented in the table below.

Of the 38.3 million cases of wholesale stocks as of July 1, 1947, a total of 34.5 million cases (90.1 percent) were consumer sizes and 3.8 million (9.9 percent) were institution sizes—

No. 10 and larger. On June 1 of this year wholesale stocks totaled 44.4 million cases of which 40.1 million

Table 1. Four Canned Food Commodities
WHOLESALE AND PACKER STOCKS AND SHIPMENTS (COMBINED)

Commodity	Combined Stocks			Combined Shipments		
	July 1, 1947	June 1, 1947	July 1, 1946	June, 1947	May, 1947	June, 1946
Beans, green and wax.....	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases
Corn ¹	4,840 5,776	5,706 7,784	3,439 2,000	866 2,008	958 2,542	150 1,451
Tomatoes.....	3,562	4,410	839	848	1,201	127
Tomato juice ²	10,624	11,774	2,542	1,150	1,791	364
Total, four commodities.....	24,802	29,674	8,910	4,872	6,492	2,062

Source: Information on packer stocks supplied by National Canners Association; data on wholesale stocks prepared by the Bureau of Census. ¹ Revised. ² Includes vegetable juice combinations containing at least 70 percent tomato juice.

Table 2. Fourteen Canned Food Commodities
STOCKS OF WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS (INCLUDING WAREHOUSES OF RETAIL FOOD CHAINS)

Commodity	Average				
	July 1, 1947 ^a	June 1, 1947 ^b	May 1, 1947	July 1, 1946	July 1, 1943-45
VEGETABLES:					
Beans, green and wax.....	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases
Corn ^c	3,453 4,952	3,920 6,213	4,422 7,609	2,399 1,683	3,386 3,581
Peas.....	8,785	9,678	10,924	3,767	2,068
Tomatoes.....	3,200	3,758	4,027	754	2,973
FRUITS:					
Apricots.....	1,729	1,949	2,123	87	262
Mixed fruits ^d	429	677	917	148	393
Peaches.....	2,031	3,687	4,281	513	1,141
Pears.....	627	790	866	331	484
Pineapple.....	274	293	328	332	411
JUICES:					
Tomato ^e	5,504	6,228	7,200	1,973	3,067
Grapefruit ^e	2,982	3,313	3,553	5,420	4,882
Orange ^e	2,081	2,412	2,640	3,045	
Blended citrus ^e	1,118	1,279	1,295	2,040	2,823
Pineapple.....	154	222	257	264	337
Total, fourteen commodities.....	38,309	44,419	51,141	22,766	26,258

^a Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salads, and mixed fruits (except citrus). ^b Includes vegetable juice combinations containing at least 70 percent tomato juice. ^c 1944-45 average. ^d Preliminary. ^e Revised.

Table 3. Four Canned Food Commodities
PACKER STOCKS ON JULY 1, 1946, AND 1947 AND ON JUNE 1, 1947

Dates and can sizes	Beans, green and wax 1,000 cases	Corn 1,000 cases	Tomatoes 1,000 cases	Tomato juice ¹ 1,000 cases
No. 2.....	1,206	716	85	2,211
No. 2½.....	59	241
No. 10.....	121	3	36	259
Other sizes.....	1	105	12,560
June 1, 1947, all sizes.....	1,786	1,571	652	5,546
July 1, 1946, all sizes.....	1,040	397	85	569
July 1, 1947, all sizes.....	1,387	824	362	5,030

Source: National Canners Association. ¹Includes vegetable juice combinations containing at least 70 percent tomato juice. * Includes 2,550,972 cases of No. 3 cyl. * Source: Department of Commerce.

Table 4. Fourteen Canned Food Commodities
STOCKS OF WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS (INCLUDING WAREHOUSES OF RETAIL FOOD CHAINS)
JULY 1 AND JUNE 1, 1947, BY CAN SIZES

Commodity	July 1, 1947		June 1, 1947	
	Smaller than No. 10	No. 10 and larger	Smaller than No. 10	No. 10 and larger
VEGETABLES:				
Beans, green and wax.....	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases
Corn.....	3,038	415	3,450	470
Peas.....	4,863	59	6,126	87
Tomatoes.....	8,158	627	8,902	686
	2,942	258	3,450	308
FRUITS:				
Apricots.....	1,608	61	1,884	65
Mixed fruits ²	352	77	574	103
Peaches.....	1,526	1,405	2,172	1,515
Pears.....	533	94	668	122
Pineapple.....	188	86	192	101
Total, fourteen commodities.....	34,512	3,707	40,153	4,266

¹ Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salads, and mixed fruits (except citrus). ² Includes vegetable juice combinations containing at least 70 percent tomato juice.

USDA Meat Production Report

Meat production under Federal inspection for the week ended August 2 totaled 279 million pounds, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This production was 3 percent below the 288 million pounds produced during the preceding week and 14 percent below the 323 million pounds recorded for the corresponding week of last year when marketings were unusually heavy following the temporary end of price control.

ASSOCIATION PUBLICATION WINS AWARD

(Concluded from page 349)

creator of the art, illustrations and typography exemplified in the booklet. Under direction of the Association's Convention Committee and Public Relations Council, N. C. A. staff members, past and present, prepared the

text of the booklet and assembled the pictures and other data from which the art staff of the Kaufman agency planned and executed the layout and production of the publication.

The booklet was compiled in two parts—the first, a sketch of the history and development of the Association; the second, a profile character sketch of Mr. Gorrell, the founding secretary.

Frozen Vegetable Holdings Reducing 1947 Frozen Pack

Very large storage holdings of frozen vegetables have instilled a good deal of conservatism into commercial freezers' plans for the 1947 pack, the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics has reported in its August *Vegetable Situation*. July 1, 1947, holdings of frozen vegetables were

slightly more than 252 million pounds, compared with about 176 million pounds a year earlier and 104 million pounds average on the same date for 1942-46. Stocks this July 1 were more than double those of a year earlier for sweet corn, green peas, and Brussels sprouts, BAE said.

Stocks of frozen broccoli and spinach were below those of July 1, 1946, but were much larger than the 5-year average for the date.

The 1947 pack of frozen vegetables is still largely in the realm of speculation, BAE pointed out. Guessing from the probable effect of storage stocks on processors' activity, and giving consideration to such data on acreage for freezing as are available, it is considered probable that the total 1947 frozen pack will be at least 10 percent smaller than the record-large pack of 1946. The new pack is expected to be larger for frozen green limas, but smaller for most other items.

Demand for canned and frozen vegetables is expected to continue strong throughout the marketing season for the 1947 packs, according to the report.

Alaska Salmon Pack Report

The following table, prepared from preliminary statistics compiled by the Fish and Wildlife Service, shows the pack of Alaska canned salmon, by regions, and varieties through July 26, 1947, as compared with a similar period in 1946:

Districts	July 26, 1947	July 27, 1946
	Cases	Cases
Western Alaska.....	1,404,512	694,428
Central Alaska.....	956,726	625,147
Southeastern Alaska.....	43,301	132,383
Total.....	2,404,539	1,451,958
Species		
King.....	52,247	29,967
Red.....	1,784,310	942,221
Pink.....	391,470	225,092
Chum.....	140,208	208,199
Coho.....	36,304	46,470
Total.....	2,404,539	1,451,958

Deaths

R. Graves Craddock Dies

R. Graves Craddock, President of the Ridgely Canning Co., Ridgely, Tenn., and well-known southern processor, died suddenly July 21.

Fisheries

Salmon Canners Start Waste Products Research Program

Research on the possibility of establishing a year-round industry for processing the waste products of Alaska salmon canneries will be undertaken by the Alaska Fisheries Experimental Commission under a contract with the Office of Technical Services, U. S. Department of Commerce, that agency announced August 4.

Funds amounting to \$47,000 have been allotted for the research by the industrial research and development division of OTS. The project will undertake to determine the specific constituents in salmon waste which have potential market value and the best method for storing the waste for year-round processing.

Approximately 30 percent of the annual salmon catch of 360,000,000 pounds is waste material. This waste contains many recoverable pharmaceuticals such as vitamins, hormones and amino acids, and chemical raw materials used as drying oils and resin bases. Recoverable material is estimated by experts to be worth from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 annually. The waste, now being dumped into the sea or allowed to rot at the canneries, includes the head, collar, tail piece, liver, milt, roe and other inner parts, the department explained.

Fishing is Alaska's largest industry and its products are valued at more than twice the total for minerals, the Territory's next most important industry. Salmon accounts for 90 percent of the value of fish products. About 30,000 persons, of whom only 7,000 are residents, are employed during the fishing season.

The Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior is cooperating with the Alaska Fisheries Experimental Commission in the technical aspects of the project and the Alaska Committee of the Department of Commerce is cooperating in the economic aspects.

The research project has received the endorsement of the following:

Governor Ernest Gruening, Territory of Alaska; Alaska Salmon Industry, Inc.; Association of Pacific Fisheries; Northwest Salmon Canners Association; Pacific American Fisheries, Inc.; National Fisheries Institute; Raiston Purina Company; Libby, McNeil, and Libby; International Fisher-

men & Allied Workers, CIO; Alaska Branch, Division of Territories & Islands Possessions, U. S. Department of the Interior; State of California, Division of Fisheries; State of Washington, Department of Fisheries; Oregon State Game Commission; Fish Commission, State of Oregon; and University of Maryland.

with particularity the alleged errors in the proposed order, and shall contain specific references to the pages of the transcript of the testimony or to the exhibits on which each exception is based. Such exceptions may be accompanied with a memorandum or brief in support thereof. Exceptions and accompanying memoranda or briefs should be submitted in quintuplicate.

CANNED SHRIMP FILL OF CONTAINER

(Concluded from page 349)

concluded that reducing the standard of fill of container would either result in replacement of shrimp with brine or an omission of shrimp which might be contained in the container. Mr. Miller therefore ordered that the present regulation be continued without amendment.

The conclusions with regard to the proposed amendment and the Administrator's order, along with instructions for filing for a rehearing as contained in the official text, are reprinted below.

Conclusions. On the basis of the foregoing findings of fact it is concluded that:

(a) Reducing the standard of fill of container for wet pack shrimp would result in the replacement of shrimp with brine. The reduction of the standard or fill of container for dry pack shrimp would result in omitting from the can shrimp that could be contained therein. In both instances the size of the cans would inaccurately reflect the amount of shrimp contained therein, particularly because consumers of canned shrimp have been receiving well-filled cans for about five years.

(b) It would not promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers to reduce the requirements of cut-out weight in the standards of fill of container for canned wet pack shrimp and canned dry pack shrimp in nontransparent containers.

ORDER

Wherefore, it is ordered that the regulations promulgated July 2, 1942 (7 F. R. 4944), fixing and establishing standards of fill of container for canned wet pack shrimp and canned dry pack shrimp, in nontransparent containers, be not amended to provide for reduction in the requirement for cut-out weight.

Any interested person whose appearance was filed at the hearing may, within 20 days from the date of publication of this order in the *Federal Register*, file with the Hearing Clerk of the Federal Security Agency, Office of the General Counsel, Room 3255 Federal Security Building, 4th Street and Independence Avenue, S. W., Washington, D. C., written exceptions thereto. Exceptions shall point out

Home Economics

New Canned Food Recipe Book Mailed to Members This Week

"Tempting Recipes Using Canned Foods," N.C.A.'s Home Economics Division's latest recipe booklet for homemakers, was mailed to all member-canners this week.

The new recipe booklet contains recipes which were developed and tested in family size servings by the N.C.A. Service Kitchen. All were taste-tested by Association employees and judged for general desirability as well as for other qualities.

Additional briefed information is contained in the book. The answers to questions received most often by mail and when talking with homemakers are the basis for this section. Also included is general information, menu planning suggestions, and ways to easier food preparation, as well as brief discussions of such topics as the nutritive value of canned foods, label information and storage of canned foods. Pattern menus also have been given since they are particularly helpful to young homemakers.

The Association has a steady demand for recipes using canned foods. Individual mailings of "Tempting Recipes Using Canned Foods" will be made within the next few days to persons who have written the N.C.A. requesting recipe books. Additional mailings will be made to home service departments of gas and electric companies, home demonstration people, food editors of various publications, and to home economists in business.

This new recipe book will replace the smaller series released before the war and the small wartime recipe book which was held to the use of a minimum of canned foods available during that period. Additional copies are available from Association headquarters upon request.

Supplies

Sugar Price Ceilings Raised

The Sugar Rationing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture announced a 15 cents per hundred pounds increase for direct consumption sugar at the primary distribution level. This action became effective at 12:01 a.m., August 6.

The price increases are necessitated because prices paid for Cuban raw sugar under the Cuban-U.S. Sugar Contract go up as U.S. price indexes increase and the Commodity Credit Corporation, U. S. purchaser of the Cuban sugar, must be protected against incurring losses on the sale of the sugar it purchases and subsequently sells to refiners.

USDA Announces Regulation Covering Sugar Inventories

The U. S. Department of Agriculture this week announced the full text of Sugar Inventory Control Order No. 1. This order, which became effective 12:01 a.m., August 1, contains in detail the sugar inventory controls which were briefly summarized in a Department release of July 28. (Release was sent to Association members on same day.) That release also announced the termination of all sugar rationing and the continuance of price controls.

Under the Sugar Control Extension Act of 1947, sugar inventory controls may be continued through March 31, 1948. Price controls on sugar may be continued through October 31, 1947, by authority of the same law.

The text of the sugar inventory control order pertaining to canners follows:

Section 3. Maximum Inventory for Industrial or Institutional Users. The maximum inventory which an industrial or institutional user may have on hand at any time shall be either (a) 140 percent of the amount of sugar he used during the corresponding and next succeeding month of the 12-month period ended June 30, 1947, or (b) 90 percent of the amount of sugar used during the corresponding and next succeeding two months of the 12-month period ended June 30, 1947. For example, on any day in September 1947, his inventory shall not exceed the greater of (a) 140 percent of the amount he used in the months of September and October 1946 or (b) 90 percent of the amount

he used in the months of September, October and November 1946.

Section 5. Records. Every person who during any time in any calendar month has an inventory of more than 2,000 pounds of sugar must keep records showing the following for each such month:

(1) His actual inventory at the end of that month.

(2) The amount of sugar acquired and the amount of sugar sold or otherwise disposed of during that month.

(3) The records of his monthly operations during the year ended June 30, 1947, necessary to determine his maximum inventory under this order.

Meetings

Georgia Canners to Meet

The annual meeting of the Georgia Canners Association will be held at the Sheridan Bon Air Hotel in Augusta, Ga., on December 3-5.

Forthcoming Meetings

August 4-29—Ohio State University, College of Agriculture, Third Frozen Food Locker Operators School, Columbus, Ohio.

August 11-16—Elwood Junior Chamber of Commerce, 11th Annual Indiana Tomato Festival, Elwood, Ind.

October 6-7—Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, 15th Annual Meeting, Hotel Sheraton, Springfield, Mass.

October 9, 10, 11—Florida Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Sheraton-Plaza Hotel, Daytona Beach, Florida.

October 23-24—National Pickle Packers Association, Fall Meeting, Continental Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

November 6-7—Ozark Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Connor Hotel, Joplin, Mo.

November 10-11—Wisconsin Canners Association, 43rd Annual Convention, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

November 10-12—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 39th Annual Meeting, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N. Y.

November 17-18—Pennsylvania Canners Association, 33rd Annual Meeting, Yorktowne Hotel, York, Pa.

November 20-21—Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association, Annual Convention, Savery Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa.

November 20-21—Indiana Canners Association, Fall Convention, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.

December 3-5—Georgia Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Sheridan Bon Air Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

December 4-5—Tri-State Packers Association, Fall Convention, Traymore Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

December 9-10—Ohio Canners Association, Annual Convention, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, Ohio.

December 11-12—Association of New York State Canners, Inc., 62nd Annual Meeting, Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y.

January 7-9—Northwest Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.

January 13-17—National Food Brokers Association, Annual Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 16-17—National Pickle Packers Association, Winter Meeting, New York, N. Y.

January 18-23—National Canners Association, Annual Convention (hotel to be announced), Atlantic City, N. J.

January 18-23—Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, Annual Exhibit, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 19—National-American Wholesale Grocers Association, Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

March 15-18—National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Annual Convention, Chicago, Ill.

Indiana Tomato Festival

The 11th Annual Indiana Tomato Festival will be held during the week of August 11 to 16. The annual festival, which is being sponsored by the Elwood, Ind., Junior Chamber of Commerce, is of special interest to Indiana canners because of several events which will be staged during the week featuring canning activities.

On August 13, canners and field men have been invited to Purdue University at Lafayette, Indiana, for an inspection tour of the experimental plots of the Horticulture and Botany Department. The day following will be the celebration of the tomato festival at Elwood, and on August 15 a tomato field day will be held in the Elwood territory, with a regular tomato peeling and grading contest being held in the afternoon.

The principal activities of the week will be drawn to a close on August 16 with a big parade and an address by the Lieutenant Governor of Indiana.

Raw Products

Bartlett Pear Study

A comprehensive study on the economic status of California Bartlett pears has just been made public by the California Agricultural Experiment Station, Davis, Calif. The study, which is known as *California Experiment Station Circular 368*, was made by Sidney Hoos and H. W. Shear, both of whom are associated with the California Agricultural Experiment Station and the Giannini Foundation for Agricultural Economics.

The publication describes the production trends, the acreage, plantings and yields, the utilization trends, the auction prices and on-tree returns, and the general outlook for the California Bartlett pear industry.

Salt in Irrigation Agriculture

A new bulletin, stressing the fact that salinity is a primary problem in irrigation agriculture and describing the objectives, organization and results of preliminary researches of the U. S. Regional Salinity Laboratory at Riverside, Calif., has just been issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as Miscellaneous Publication No. 607.

The differences between saline and alkali soils are described in the bulletin, which also gives an account of what has been learned concerning the effect of high sodium content in soils, importance of good drainage, how alkali soils can be reclaimed, irrigation and soil water relationships, influence of salts on growth and composition of plants, relation of climatic factors and salinity, as well as salt tolerance of plants and variations within a species.

The bulletin, in addition, contains a complete list of the publications written by staff members of the laboratory. Copies may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 10 cents.

1947 VEGETABLE PACK SMALLER

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and spinach. Acreage is nearly as large as last year for sweet corn and tomatoes, and is less than 10 percent smaller for snap beans and cucumbers for pickles. Asparagus acreage for

processing, not yet estimated, probably will be near that of last year. Acreage of green lima beans for canning and freezing is up nearly 12 percent, and that of pimientos is up 28 percent, over the acreage in 1946," BAE reported.

Canning Crops Research

The recent session of the Wisconsin State Legislature appropriated another \$25,000 per year to be used by the University of Wisconsin during the next two years for research on canning crops.

Personnel

California Dept. Honors Rutz

President Emil Rutz has been appointed an alternate member, representing processors, on the California State Department of Agriculture's

Cling Peach Advisory Board. President Rutz's term of office extends to June 30, 1950.

In his new capacity, Mr. Rutz will advise with California agriculture officials regarding matters pertaining to the cling peach industry of that State.

Foreign Trade

Argentine Citrus Production

The Argentine Ministry of Agriculture was scheduled to undertake its first official 1947 estimate of citrus fruit production in early July, according to reports published by the U. S. Department of Commerce this week. Unofficial estimates were as follows: Oranges, 255,000 to 260,000 metric tons; tangerines, 82,000 to 84,000 metric tons; lemons, 42,000 to 46,000 metric tons; and grapefruit, from 5,700 to 6,500 metric tons.

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